

SENATE MAY HEAR CASE IN VACATION

Apparently Only Way Out
of Tangle Caused by
Blackstone Matter

WOULD BLOCK ALL LEGISLATION NOW

Extraordinary Report of House
Committee as to Investigation
and Discussion in Lower
Branch Yesterday Was
Only Feature of
Day.

BY LEWIS H. MACHEN.

At the Capitol yesterday the Senate was in a state of quiescence after the long debate over the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac canal bill, the only measure passed being that relating to the inspection of commercial fertilizers.

In the House some things of much importance occurred. By a unanimous vote the resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution extending the length of the legislative sessions to ninety days, with sixty days in which to introduce bills, was adopted. A similar resolution passed both houses at the last session, but was not published, as the Constitution requires, because of a defect in the manner of its entry on the Senate journal. Every time the Legislature meets and tries to conclude its work in sixty days, it becomes more and more apparent that the thing is impossible. Nobody could come to Richmond and witness the frantic and fruitless struggles of the members to transact their business in the limited time, with anything approaching completeness, without saying that the time should be extended, unless, indeed, he were blinded by prejudice.

A few people who know nothing of the character and amount of the work the Legislature is called upon to do, set up their opinion against that of a hundred wiser people, who know a thousand times as much about the subject. There are a good many common-sense people in the State who abuse the Legislature indiscriminately for everything it does, for not doing enough and for doing too much. The crackling of thorns under a pot is music to the braying of this class.

Extraordinary Report.

The evil of the present restricted session was never more forcibly illustrated than by the extraordinary report which the House Committee for Courts of Justice made yesterday on the resolution regarding the charges against Judge Blackstone. The report in effect says that the charges should be investigated, but that it would be inconvenient to investigate them at this session, though the session is only half over. In other words, the Legislature should do something to purify the judiciary of the State from serious charges against it, but will not put itself out to do so.

Yet, in fairness be it said, there is much temptation for the Assembly to refuse to turn aside from its strictly legislative work of which it has more than it can possibly do, for any cause, however urgent. But it is suggested that if the charges against Judge Blackstone can be sustained there is no way in which the General Assembly can properly refuse to act. The integrity of the judiciary is too important, and the rights of citizens are too sacred to permit the Legislature to neglect an admitted duty for the sake of its own convenience, or for the sake of its own efficiency in other directions. The debate in the House was nearly all about removal proceedings, but the resolution in terms contemplates impeachment. The charges, if sustained, are grounds for impeachment, made by the very words of the Constitution.

If they are not sustained, Judge Blackstone should be neither impeached nor removed. It is objected that impeachment carries with it disqualification for office, but if that is true, it is a practical disqualification, and should be legally disqualification. It is not a case in which the Legislature can afford to be squeamish or indulge in hair-splitting distinctions.

One Way to Do It.

From the very embarrassing and delicate situation in which the General Assembly finds itself there appears to be only one way of escape. The House could appoint a committee of its own members to investigate the charges, and if a prima facie case is made, to formulate articles of impeachment, to be adopted by the House and reported to the Senate, with the request that they be tried in the vacation of the General Assembly. This the Senate could probably do in two or three days. If not hampered by other business, the proceeding need occupy but little of the time of the House and none of the time of the Senate at this session. No notice is required of the proposed action of the House in preferring articles of impeachment (whereas, twenty days' notice is required for removal); but a few days' notice might be granted out of courtesy and fairness. The committee would not investigate the case, but would only determine whether the articles should be preferred, as a grand jury finds an indictment. There should be no members of the Senate on the committee, because they must afterwards sit in judicial capacity, under oath, to try the impeachment, under oath of a grand jury who had an indictment should not afterward sit on the petit jury to try the case.

A plan of this sort would interfere very little with the business of the Legislature at this session, and would fully answer the requirements of the case. It may be objected that the matter should be taken out of the hands of the Committee for Courts of Justice. Nobody doubts the ability of the members of that committee to deal with any question fairly within their province, and that they are administrators and not inquisitors. They, who laws should be made and how enforced; but they have no more inherent right to say whether a judge shall be impeached than they have to say whether

DOGS "ARREST" MOSE CLARK

Trail to His House, and He Will Be
Tried for House-Burning.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
HOUSTON, Va., February 8.—Mose Clark, a well-known negro of the community, is under arrest here for the crime of having burned the dwelling of Mr. C. H. Dance, at Clark decision he is innocent, and says he will have no difficulty in proving an alibi. Hurricane Branch's bloodhounds say Clark is the guilty man. Branch swears by his dogs, and there are circumstances which can pretty strongly be in their favor. The hearing next Thursday may throw some light on the subject. Branch arrived here this morning with his hounds. They were taken to the scene of the fire and soon struck a trail. They followed this by a very circuitous route to the home of Clark, and the latter was arrested. He was formerly employed by Mr. Dance, and the two had a disagreement. The negro had been suspected of the crime, and after his arrest it was found that his shoes exactly fitted the tracks of the fleeing frebug. Clark was not allowed bail.

ZACH HOLLAND'S RICHES

Safe Contained \$50,000 in Cash
and \$50,000 in Bonds and Stocks.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
SUFFOLK, Va., February 8.—After an anxious search for the will of aged Zachary Taylor Holland on the part of nieces and nephews, the dead man's safe was opened last night at Holland, Va. Instead of a cent (they found rolls of currency, packages of bonds and clear boxes filled with gold and silver. There was nearly \$50,000 in cash and about \$50,000 in bonds, stocks and notes. No will being found, the estate goes to nieces and nephews, the nearest of kin. One thousand dollars in cash and nearly all the securities were in an unlocked wooden desk. The combination of the little safe was rusty, and had never been opened in a house alone, and had a modern burglar known of his possessions he could have made an easy haul. Passbooks showed money in several banks, and the estate will inventory over \$100,000. The safe was opened at 11 o'clock, and it was about 3 o'clock this morning before they finished counting the cash.

KILLED BY FALLING TREE

Carolinn and Virginian Killed in
Same Manner.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
DURHAM, N. C., February 8.—Mr. Thomas B. Blalock, one of the most prominent citizens of Fayetteville, a small village, twenty miles west of Durham, met instant death yesterday late in the afternoon, when he was assisting several of his neighbors to cut down a tree, which suddenly fell and crushed him with its weight. It was a very distressing and shocking incident, and caused unmitigated sadness among his relatives and friends. The tree struck the head and death was instantaneous.

Mr. Blalock was forty-three years of age, and surviving is a wife and six children, besides a host of relatives.

Abram Brown, of Halifax.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
SOLIS, Va., February 8.—Mr. Abram Brown, aged twenty-one, who lived near Peytonburg, Halifax county, was accidentally killed this morning by the falling of a tree which he was cutting down near his home. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Brown, and grandson of the late Dr. A. B. Brown, a former professor of Richmond College, and one of the most noted and able ministers of his day in Virginia.

TO HONOR ESTES'S MEMORY

Monument to be Erected on Anniversary
of Day He Was Killed.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
AMHERST, Va., February 8.—April 22, 1908, is the day set by the Estes memorial committee, of Lovingson, in Nelson county, upon which to erect a monument to Theodore Estes. It is the first anniversary of the day on which this young man was shot by Judge Loving, at Oak Ridge Station, for alleged improper treatment of his daughter. Several hundred dollars have been raised by this association, for the purpose of paying for the monument. Miss Laura Dawson, of Lovingson, is the treasurer of the Memorial Association, and she publishes this week an announcement of the date at which the monument will be dedicated, and announces that contributions will be closed after March 22d.

The movement to erect this monument was started last year soon after the acquittal of Judge Loving.

MISS GLASGOW A GUEST

Richmond Authors Among Those at
Landing of Lady.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
LONDON, February 8.—Americans have been much to the front socially in London, and the landing of Miss Glasgow House was attended by many American persons who were greeted with exquisite taste and cordiality. Blue by Edgar Nuckolls from the residence of Mrs. M. C. Lake, No. 2218 East Grace Street, where the young lady, now the wife of Nuckolls, had made her home for many months. In every particular Mrs. Lake's remarks, in the Times-Dispatch account of the affair, and her statement of what occurred Friday night is strengthened and supplemented by statements from Miss Annie Mantle and Mr. B. H. Graves, both of whom said: "What was printed in The Times-Dispatch is exactly right."

AMERICANS ON "GOLD ROLL"

Foreigners Now in to Remain, But No
New Ones.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 8.—Secretary Taft to-day ordered that hereafter none but Americans should be on the "gold roll" of the Isthmian Canal Commission. The effect of this order will be that skilled labor on the isthmus hereafter will be American citizens. Such foreigners as may be among those now employed, and whose numbers include a dozen or more nationalities, will not be disturbed, but as fast as any vacancies accrue these will be filled by Americans. This is the outcome of representative money to the Secretary by American machinists who objected to the employment at good salaries as machinists of foreigners.

Cape Fear Lumber Plant Burned.

WILMINGTON, N. C., February 8.—The plant of the Cape Fear Lumber Company, situated on the banks of the river, was destroyed by fire to-day, causing a loss of about \$100,000, fully covered by insurance.

JENKINS SHARP ON ANTI-SALOON MEN

Bills Before Committee
"Aimed at Throat of
Government."

PRAYER-BOOK AND KNIFE FOR ENEMY

Makes the Assertion That in
Prohibition Territory He Has
Seen Men Armed With
Both — The Plea
of the Wine-
Growers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 8.—The feature of the hearing of the anti-saloon representatives to-day before the House Judiciary Committee was the remarks of Judge John J. Jenkins, chairman of the committee, to the Rev. E. S. Nicholson, who spoke for the American Anti-Saloon League. The remarks were made at the conclusion of an argument made by the Rev. Mr. Nicholson regarding the adoption of a bill providing for the control of the shipping of liquor into prohibition localities.

Chairman Jenkins said that both of the bills under discussion brought before his committee were aimed at the throat of the government. Men full of sentiment will appear there, he declared, and urge the committee to report a bill and ask Congress to pass a law to be tested before the Supreme Court.

Not Yield to Sentiment.
"Your argument," said Mr. Jenkins, "is to put it up to the Supreme Court. We are not here to report bills that appear to us to be unconstitutional. It is our duty to prevent, if possible, the passage of laws that are unconstitutional. I do not think that we should listen to you sentimental gentlemen when you try to overpersuade us. We are trying to save this government, and do not want to be continually reporting out bills for the sake of Christianity or anything else that will be turned down by the courts. I have been in prohibition territory and seen how the laws were evaded. There I saw men with a prayer-book in one hand and a knife for an enemy in the other."

Mr. Nicholson explained that it was not his intention to ask the committee to do anything wrong. Judge Jenkins said that he had nothing to do with the work of the Judiciary Committee, but there was a diversity of opinion as to whether the various liquor bills were constitutional or not.

Mr. Nicholson was followed by Theodore L. Arkwright, of the American Anti-Saloon League, who spoke in favor of the proposed legislation.

Plea of Wine-Growers.
Representative Julius Kahn, of California, took the floor in behalf of the grape growers and wine-makers of his State, and asked the committee not to close the hearing on the bill before the people, representing more than \$100,000,000 in property, could be heard. He said that the Littlefield bill would prohibit the planting of vines in California to any other State, but could not prevent the landing of wine from France or any other foreign country into American ports.

"I do not believe," continued Mr. Kahn, "that the American people are weaker than the European people, that we are just as able to take care of ourselves as are the inhabitants of any country. In the home of the grape to temperance. The Germans are the most progressive people in the world, and they drink beer from the cradle to the grave, and not the use of the drink that hurts."

Fire at Staunton.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
STAUNTON, Va., February 8.—Early this morning the residence of Mrs. K. Knowles was burned to the ground; loss about \$3,000.

SAY NUCKOLLS BRANDISHED PISTOL

Notwithstanding Statement of Bride to Contrary and Dictum of Afternoon Paper "Wild Story Has No Foundation"—Witnesses Insist on Accuracy of Original Publication.

From three witnesses, who declared, moreover, that like statements could be secured from others, if necessary, comes complete verification of the story printed in The Times-Dispatch yesterday morning in regard to the abduction of Miss Cornelia Gertrude Blue by Edgar Nuckolls from the residence of Mrs. M. C. Lake, No. 2218 East Grace Street, where the young lady, now the wife of Nuckolls, had made her home for many months. In every particular Mrs. Lake's remarks, in the Times-Dispatch account of the affair, and her statement of what occurred Friday night is strengthened and supplemented by statements from Miss Annie Mantle and Mr. B. H. Graves, both of whom said: "What was printed in The Times-Dispatch is exactly right."

Bride's Statement.

The Times-Dispatch has no desire to exploit the affair further, and cheerfully gives space to the following communication, delivered at this office yesterday by Mr. A. H. Nuckolls, father of Edgar Nuckolls, and signed by Miss Blue. However, in view of the peculiar announcement of an afternoon paper, "Wild Story Has No Foundation," reporters of this paper made a further and exhaustive investigation yesterday, and secured perfectly clear statements from several persons, who were equally accessible to the reporters of the afternoon paper, and had they desired to verify instead of simply to discredit an article published in this paper. The statement signed by Miss Blue follows:

"It is very humiliating to be compelled to see one's private affairs paraded in the public press, and especially so when the facts have been correctly reported. In view of the statement made in the morning paper, I felt called upon to present to the public the facts as they really were. I have wanted to marry Mr. Nuckolls for

BREAK THE SURVEY, BAYLOR ADVISES

In Reply to Query of The
Times-Dispatch Favors
Proposed Legislation

NOT INTENDED TO BE PERPETUAL

Important Industry, Now Gradually
Disappearing, May Be
Developed Into One of
Greatest in State if
Effective Action Is
Taken in Time.

Endorses Bill.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Ottawa, Ontario, Feb. 8, 1908. Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Va.: Your letter received. The proposed oyster bill I cordially endorse two years ago. I approved of breaking so-called Baylors' monopoly in the oyster question, and which is a public nuisance, and which is a public nuisance. When the Baylor survey was made all it intended to do was to separate by legal charters the oyster grounds, and which is a public nuisance. It was expected to be broken by special legislative acts as conditions of bottom lands.

In response to an inquiry from The Times-Dispatch, Captain J. B. Baylor, who made the original survey now commonly described by his name, heartily endorses the legislation which has been proposed in the General Assembly for the oyster question, and which is being bitterly opposed by several members of that body, including the representatives of the tongs who earn a livelihood by gathering oysters within the territory protected by the State. This legislation proposes that land within the survey produce less than \$2 a day for fifteen working days in a total of thirty days be leased to planters for the purpose of aiding them to replenish their own "bottoms" and thus build up again an industry which has been almost entirely wiped out by the oyster tongs. Baylor said that, if effective action is taken in time, can be developed into one of the most important in the entire State.

What It All Means.
The interest in the oyster question now before the Legislature has produced numerous inquiries as to the condition of the oyster industry in this State, and particularly as to the real purpose of the Baylor survey, which was made about fifteen years ago. These magic words really describe \$20,000 of oysters, and those who live on the Chesapeake Bay, its tributaries and the seashore of Virginia, which were surveyed by Captain J. B. Baylor, in order to determine what public bottom could be leased out for oyster planting, and what should be reserved for the use of those individuals who wish to take out licenses for taking oysters by means of tongs. This latter class is generally designated by the term "tongers," while the former class are called "planters."

The planters are those who cultivate oysters artificially by dropping seed, or young oysters, on protected bottoms, where they may grow until they reach a merchantable size. In order for this plan to succeed, in his business he must have either river, bay or sea bottom upon which oysters will thrive, and he must also have seed, or young oysters, to plant. The oyster business really in this respect is much like planting corn or wheat. The difficulty has been that, unlike wheat or corn, the supply of seed is limited, and is growing less every year. A few years ago, for example, Virginia

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SLAIN KING'S BODY RESTS IN PANTHEON

Drawn Through Lisbon
in Golden Chariot With
Glittering Pageant.

PEOPLE PRAY FOR RULER AND PRINCE

Funeral Not Marked by Any
Untoward Incident—Sorrow
of Nations Expressed—Neither
Young King Nor the
Queens at Last
Service.

LISBON, February 8.—With the church bells tolling continually, the bodies of the murdered King Carlos and his son, Luis, the Crown Prince, in two golden chariots shrouded in black velvet and drawn by ten hooded horses, were escorted by a glittering funeral pageant to-day across Lisbon to the Portuguese Pantheon, and laid at rest beside their ancestors of the Braganza dynasty.

Seven hours elapsed from the time the foreign prince and the special ambassador of all the powers gathered at the palace for the ceremony there until three salutes of twenty-one guns and three volleys of musketry, answered by the firing of war ships in the harbor, announced that the last rites were over.

No Untoward Incidents.
Not a single untoward incident marked the last act of Portugal's tragedy. The great outpouring of people along the line of procession was noteworthy. They packed the pavements, crowded the windows and choked the side streets. While evidence of deep and popular sorrow seemed to be absent many towns with uncovered heads, and nowhere was actual disrespect witnessed.

The day was one in which the Portuguese people united in prayer for their departed king and prince. Oppression, real or fancied, the restriction of liberty, the bitterness of party, sinister intrigue and merciless vengeance seemed all to have been abandoned for the moment at least as the nation prepared for the funeral.

Troops guarded the streets and were massed in numerous parks and plazas along the route; all shops and cafes were closed, and shutters covered the windows of the ministerial buildings in the Praça do Commercio, where the King and Crown Prince were assassinated a week ago.

Grief-Stricken Palace.
It was a grief-stricken palace, hearts were turned in pity and strong men shaken at the scene in the private apartments, where the special ambassadors were received. Neither Queen Amelie nor the Dowager Queen, Maria Pia, were to be seen, but King Manuel carried himself as bravely as he might, though deeply pale and on the verge of a complete breakdown when the ordeal was finished. The Duke of Concha, Prince Bittel Frederick and Infante Fernando in addition to verbal condolences, presented personal letters from their sovereigns to the King, who was greatly touched at these messages. Tears that were almost constantly in his eyes several times overflowed.

When the members of the court and the special representatives of foreign countries entered the chapel for the last brief service, the King remained behind.

Neither he nor the two Queens followed the cortege to the cathedral. The violent death of his father, it is explained, absolved King Manuel from conforming to the tradition of walking behind the dead to the grave. Nevertheless, his absence and the absence of Queen Amelie and the Dowager Queen, has caused universal comment, it being generally attributed to other reasons.

The funeral procession left the No-

(Continued on Third Page.)

"LORD HAVE MERCY"—HARGIS

Prayer on Son's Lips as He Looks on
Face of Father He Slew.

JACKSON, Ky., Feb. 8.—Beech Hargis, who shot and killed his father, Judge James Hargis, Thursday, was permitted to stand by the coffin and look at the face of the dead. Turning away with smothered sobs, the son knelt by the body and murmured: "Lord, have mercy." The body of the murdered father came into the room and fell by his side. They remained for only a short time when the son returned to the jail. He did not attend the funeral, which was set for early afternoon.

Many friends and relatives of Judge Hargis came to Jackson for the funeral. A large crowd from the country also gathered here. The funeral services took place in the little family burial ground on the north fork of the Kentucky River. Nearby are the graves of Judge Hargis's three brothers, all of whom died of bullet wounds inflicted by political enemies. The casket of mahogany and steel, with solid silver handles, had been constructed for Judge Hargis recently on the order of the special order. The body was taken across the bridge at the "town bend" of the river, placed upon a push-car on the tracks of the Lexington and Eastern Railroad and taken for half a mile to the narrow gauge railway bridge over the river, where it was placed on a similar car for a journey of a mile, where the river was crossed on the Panhandle side.

Then the body was carried about 200 yards to the grave. The son walked, forming a procession on the track behind the car. There is no hearse in the town. Neither is there a professional undertaker in this region.

GUARD RAIL SAVES TRAIN

Prevents Derailed Coaches from Going
Into River.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 8.—A heavy iron and cement guard rail on the Wabash railroad bridge over the Huron river at French Landing, about thirty miles west of here, saved the fast New York, Chicago passenger train which had been derailed early to-day by a spreading rail from falling into the Huron river, which is forty feet deep at this point.

The train was moving about thirty miles an hour when it was derailed. The engine did not leave the rails, but all five passenger cars behind the baggage car jumped and, when the train was stopped several persons were injured. The guard rail after having scraped along against it for a number of feet. Some of the frightened passengers rushed from the day coach and Pullmans, but it was soon learned that no one had been injured. The train was taken to Romulus and quartered in the hotels and residences there. The derailment blocked the line for a number of hours.

MRS. VANDERBILT TO WED

Her Engagement to Count Hadik Declared to Be Confirmed.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—The Tagblatt to-day publishes a dispatch from its Budapest correspondent purporting to confirm the reports of the engagement of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt to Count Alexander Hadik. The correspondent says that the count has already notified his family that the wedding will take place immediately. The count is at one time very rich, but his fortune has been greatly reduced. He is a member of the imperial court, and is well known on most of the race courses of Europe, and he belongs to the Jockey and other exclusive clubs of Budapest. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt has declined to make any statement.

WIRELESS AROUND WORLD

Message Either Went Across Continent
or All Way Around.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—A remarkable instance of wireless telegraphic communication has been verified at the bureau of equipment, navy department. A wireless station at Point Loma, near San Diego, California, sent a message, then talking of the coast of Cuba, took down the message and also picked up a message being sent from the wireless station at Pensacola, Fla.

Experts are wondering whether the message went across the continent or in the other direction around the world.

TO INVESTIGATE RUMOR

Lawmakers Stirred by Report of Use
of Money to Influence Legislation.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 8.—A sensation was created in legislative circles yesterday by the publication in a local paper of a report that the liquor men here had raised a fund of \$100,000 to fight the proposed prohibition amendment in the next session of the Legislature. The report was so widely and so persistently adopted, that the president of the senate appointed a committee of three members of that body to make a full investigation of the report. The liquor men denounce the story as false.

THE EMIGRATION QUESTION

Final Settlement Delayed by Minor
Differences Over Statistics.

TOKIO, Feb. 8.—The delay in reaching a final settlement of the emigration question between Japan and the United States is due to difference between the two governments concerning statistics and minor details. A Japanese investigation has caused ten days delay in the negotiations. The foreign office has pointed out, however, that while it doubtless would be gratifying to be able to find final to the vexatious problem, it believes best to clear up the statistics in the meanwhile no passports will be issued to laborers. The fact that emigration is completely stopped removes an element of danger. The foreign office is confident of a satisfactory outcome of the question.

MRS. MORGAN IS ROBBED

Has Several Thousand Dollars' Worth
of Jewelry and Money Stolen.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—A Record-Herald special from Galveston, Tex., says: Mrs. J. P. Morgan, of New York, who is en route to Los Angeles, was robbed \$1,000. She is traveling in her private car with Mrs. J. N. Nappen, of Providence, R. I., and Mrs. J. Meredith, of New York, as her guests. The car was entered and robbed of several thousand dollars' worth of jewelry and a large sum of money.

SON OF GENERAL FORREST DIES FROM PARALYTIC STROKE

MEMPHIS, Tenn., February 8.—Captain William M. Forrest, son of General Nathan Bedford Forrest, the Confederate cavalry leader, who was recently stricken with paralysis while witnessing a play, died to-day.

CANDIDATES MEET FOR FIRST TIME

McCarthy and Richardson
Speak at Rally and Out-
line Their Policies.

MORALS AT STAKE, MAYOR DECLARES

This Will Be First Consideration
in Management of City Affairs—Judge Announces
That He Will Favor
Cheaper Gas and
Water.

Before a gathering of moderate proportions assembled at Monroe Hall last night, the majority campaign between Judge D. C. Richardson and Captain McCarthy was launched, and though it was called a joint debate, yet the Mayor, who made the closing speech, was at times sarcastic in his references to the utterances of his competitor.

The meeting was under the auspices of the Clay Ward Activists, and presided over by Vice-President Charles I. Phillips. It did not take long to get down to the majority end of the program, only a few of the councilmen and candidates being present. Captain McCarthy, Davis, Umlauf and Richardson spoke briefly, announcing that they would stand for re-election, and Mr. Alfred E. Cohen declared that he was in the race for a seat in the lower branch.

Candidates for Mayor.
The next to appear was Judge Richardson who spoke briefly, announcing his candidacy for Mayor. Judge Richardson declared that he believed in the principle of rotation in office. The main points in his address were that the people should continue to own their own gas and water works, and that if elected he would devote all his time to the duties of the office to which he aspired, and would be the Mayor of all the people.

To all of these subjects and others the Mayor addressed himself sharply. He declared that he had no objection to the principle of rotation in office, but asked how it was that he should be turned out after one term from a man who had been in public positions for years, and when his predecessor said he had been accused of suggesting original ideas, and asked who had inaugurated and carried out this principle. He said he had no other occupation and was in his office to receive the citizens every day in the week.

Richardson's Speech.
After the candidates for Council had spoken, Judge Richardson was introduced by Acting President Phillips, and was received with liberal applause. He thanked the Mayor for the invitation to speak, and said:

"I do not feel that I am asking any man's position, or that I am asking to turn any man out of an office to which he has been elected. I am asking that the office of Mayor of this city belongs to the people, and not to any particular citizen."

"In coming before you for this position, I am not a man, who has been out in the sunlight, and there is nothing in it of which I feel ashamed. There are two questions upon which I shall express my opinion, and these questions are that the Gas Works and the Water Works be held and owned by the people of the city."

"These are public utilities, and though there may have been mistakes in the conduct of the departments, they should be owned by the people."

"I favor the cheapest gas and water that can be furnished to the people, and I lay it down as a principle that these departments should not be conducted for profit. The citizens who pay the taxes ought to have the benefit of the public utilities."

Judge Richardson urged the extension of the work of the departments, and contended that the greater the output the cheaper the product to the consumer should be. He declared, in conclusion, that he elected Mayor he would wear the collar of no class or faction. He might not be aggressive, but he would be progressive.

"I stand for progress, but I do not stand for dissension," he said. "I know men who are rich, and I know men who are poor, but I feel that if you will elect me Mayor I will strive under God to unite our people and make ours the greatest city in this dear old Southland."

Speech of McCarthy.
"I did not come here to-night to discuss any of the questions of municipal government," said the Mayor when introduced, "but simply to express my thanks for your kind invitation to attend this meeting."

"I am not seeking, however, to give up the office I now hold, as nothing in all my life has given me more constant enjoyment as the work of this office. The only claim I have to re-election is that I believe I possess the knowledge, energy and character necessary to the performance of the duties."

"It is an old story that is sprung upon us to-night about municipal ownership. We know that neither the Gas Works nor the Water Works can be sold without the consent of the people. I don't want to discuss elementary questions at this time. When I get ready I will select a time and a place, and let you hear from me."

"Cheap gas and cheap water," said the Mayor sarcastically, "are good things to get votes on, but how about questions that really affect the material welfare of the city? The United States Senate will on Monday consider a proposition meaning \$100,000 to the people of Richmond,

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E. H. Gary

Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, talks just as if he lived in "Little Old Solid Old Richmond" and read The Times-Dispatch regularly every day, when he said the other night: "I am an optimist. This country forces me to be an optimist. We have been traveling in the clouds. Sometimes it has been difficult to distinguish the way, but we shall soon see, when the clouds have disappeared, that we are on the mountain top of opportunity and prosperity."

For the month of January, '08, The Times-Dispatch showed a large increase in local business over January, '07.

NOW, LET'S ALL PULL FOR 200,000 PEOPLE IN RICHMOND BY JANUARY, 1912.